



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The eggs were in a somewhat advanced stage of incubation, and some difficulty was experienced in blowing them. They are a trifle smaller than the eggs of *T. alexandri*, and considerably smaller than those of *T. colubris*. Their color strikes me as being not so pure a white as the eggs of the latter. As the male bird was not observed in the vicinity of the nest, I may add that the female was shot and afterwards identified by Mr. Ridgway, which fact should be sufficient guarantee of the correct identification of the specimens.—B. T. GAULT, *Chicago, Ill.*

Curious Food for the Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).—A few years ago I examined the contents of the stomachs of two young Kingfishers (*Ceryle alcyon*), and found, to my surprise, instead of the usual remains of fish, fragments of various beetles (Coleoptera) belonging to the families Carabidæ, Dytiscidæ, and Scarabæidæ, the Carabidæ and Scarabæidæ being exclusively inhabitants of the land. Among the Scarabæidæ an almost perfect specimen of *Aphodius fumetarius* was recognized.

Mr. A. P. Chadbourne, of Cambridge, Mass., who shot both the birds in question, has furnished me with the following information. He says: "The Kingfishers were shot at Kennebunkspport, Me., on July 14, 1881. They were both young birds, and were shot *in* the nest with a collecting pistol. I observed one of the adults on the ground in a ploughed field near the river side, but did not shoot it. The young were fully feathered and able to fly."

I am ignorant as to whether the food of the young of this species has been studied by any one else or not, but is it not possible that they may be fed regularly by their parents upon insects?—R. HAYWARD, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Occurrence of the Sharp-shinned Hawk in New Hampshire in Winter.—Mr. Wm. Little, of Manchester, N. H., writes me that a specimen of *Accipiter fuscus* was killed there Jan. 24, 1885, by Geo. H. Walker, and mounted by Hiram P. Young. This is, I believe, the first recorded instance of its capture so far north in winter.—JNO. H. SAGE, *Portland, Conn.*

[It may be of interest to add that a female Sharp-shinned Hawk was taken in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 15, 1884, by Mr. Joseph L. Goodale, who has the specimen in his collection.—J. A. ALLEN.]

Early and Accidental Occurrence of Catharista atrata and Tantalus loculator in Kansas.—Dr. Louis Watson, of Ellis, Kansas, wrote me April 14, 1885, of the capture on the 27th of March, of a Black Vulture, a species not before noticed there. Also that "A Wood Ibis barely escaped capture March 26. It had been about the Creek (Big Creek) on my premises for several days; but after receiving a charge of No. 6 shot at short range rose over the bank with a drooping leg, and has not been seen since. It is almost *incredible* that it should be here, or anywhere else so far north, so early."—N. S. GOSS, *Topeka, Kansas.*

The Glossy Ibis and Avocet at San Diego, Cal.—On January 1, while on my way to the Santa Margarita Valley duck-shooting, I noticed a small